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IRON MOUNTAIN DIVISIONAL CAMP

RECREATION MANAGEMENT PLAN



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CALIFORNIA DESERT DISTRICT



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IRON MOUNTAIN DIVISIONAL CAMP

AREA OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN (ACEC)
(CA-06-ACEC-52)

RECREATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
California Desert District
Needles Resource Area

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I. INTRODUCTION

The historical resources of the Iron Mountain Divisional Camp represent a significant period in our nation's history. Established as one of the major camps within the Desert Training Center during World War II under the direction of General George S. Patton, Jr., Iron Mountain Camp was one site where many troops that went on to fight at WWII fronts all around the world were trained. Of all the Desert Training Center Camps, Iron Mountain Divisional Camp today offers the most unique and well-preserved remnants from this period in history.

A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Historical Perspective

a. Desert Training Center (DTC), California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA)

On January 29, 1942 the Germans, led by General Rommel, recaptured the port of Bengasi, and in a week rumbled one hundred miles toward Egypt. If they continued and if the Japanese pierced through India, the Axis powers might join forces in Persia and supplement each other in supplies. They would be in a position to attack Russia from the east, west, and south.

*Must
Name changed
to Iran
in 1930's.*

*plus
of Iraq*

The War Plans Division of the War Department General Staff believed that the campaigns in North Africa, like those which had taken place in Norway, Albania, and Crete, had proved conclusively the necessity for troops specially organized, trained, and equipped to operate on difficult terrain. The lack of such troops had proved disastrous. The War Plans Division therefore recommended that a training center be established to train troops in desert warfare.

On February 5, 1942, Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, Chief of Staff, General Headquarters, gave his approval and designated General George S. Patton, Jr. of the I Armored Corps, as Commanding General of the Desert Training Center. (Meller, Study No. 15)

On March 4, 1942, General Patton and his staff flew to March Field near Riverside, California and for three days reconnoitered portions of California, Arizona, Nevada, from the ground and air. General Patton thought this the greatest area possible and foresaw that the numerous mountain chains, the very nature of the soil, the presence of considerable vegetation in some sections, all rendered the area suitable not only for the armored combat service but also practically all forms of combat exercise. Patton grew up in California and was no stranger to the terrain.

The site varied from desert floor to mountains 7000 feet high, the desert was hot in summer, but cold in the winter.

plus large daily fluctuations

It suffered from sandstorms and cloudbursts although the total rainfall was seldom over five inches a year. The area supported no great center of population, some Army Camps had already been established in the area, and much of the land was government - owned. Three railroads and the Colorado River aqueduct built just a few years before, served the area. Patton was sure it was the ideal place to condition and train troops for desert warfare and declared it to be "probably the largest and best training ground in the United States". (Meller, Study No. 15)

The total maneuver area (known as Areas A,B,C,) of the Desert Training Center (DTC) was roughly ¹⁰⁰ 200 miles in size, extending west to east from Indio to near Prescott, and north to south from Searchlight to Yuma, ⁷⁰⁰ (See Figure 1)

The permanent base camp (Camp Young) was established east of Indio. Divisional camps were established near Desert Center, Iron Mountain and Needles, and air fields and other installations were established throughout the area. (See Figure 2).

On April 30, 1942, the DTC officially opened with twenty officers being the total strength of the site. From then on it built up fairly rapidly with the greatest period of activity being between May and December 1943. For instance, on July 31, 1943 there were 10,966 officers, 514 flight officers, 604 nurses and hospital attendants, 179,536 inlisted personnel for a total of 191,620 in the area. (Assigned Strength of DTC - CAMA, Enc. 6, National Archives).

In the first months of the DTC, from April to October 1942, the first wave of trainees ^{10,000} were prepared, and with General Patton, left for North Africa. Here it must be noted that as you read the official historical accounts and the experiences of the men who served in the area, General Patton may have been present for a short period of time, but his imprint on the training methods and the conducts of maneuvers remained throughout the existence of the training area.

General Walton H. Walker later took command of the DTC and both the area and the program were expanded. By March 1943, the North Africa Campaign was in its final stages and the primary mission of the DTC to train troops in desert survival and tactics did not apply to troops who were now coming to the maneuvers and who were to be deployed worldwide. Therefore, the name of the Center was changed to the California-Arizona Maneuver Area (CAMA). The CAMA was to serve as a Theater of Operations to train combat troops, service units and staffs under conditions similar to those which might be encountered overseas. (Lynch, Kennedy, Wooley, Patton's Desert Training Center).

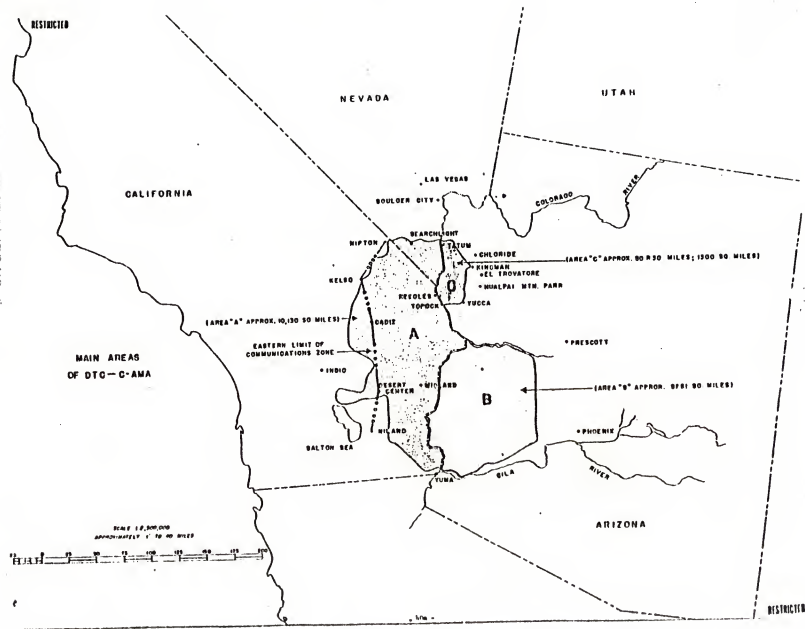
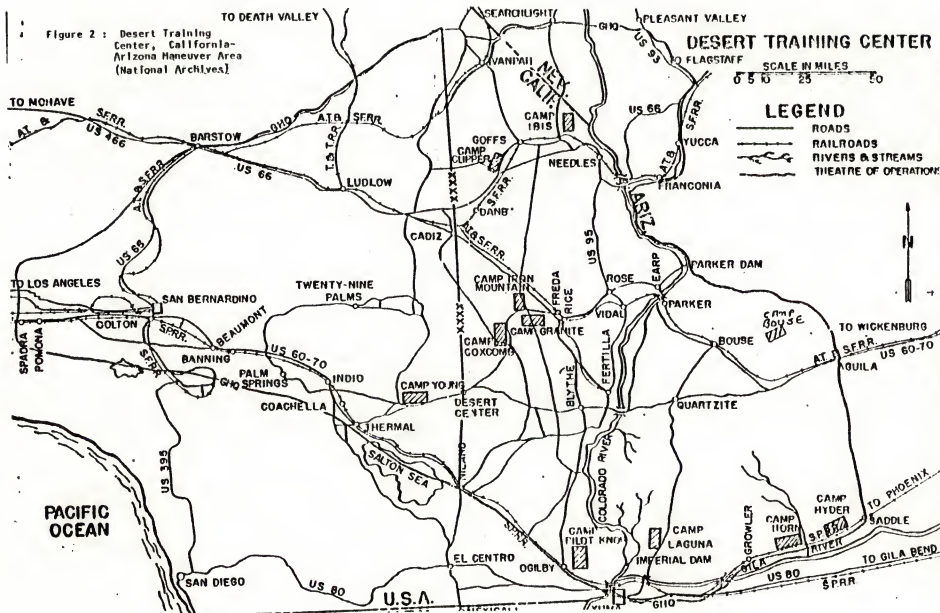


Figure 1 : Main Areas of Desert Training Center , California-Arizona
Maneuver Area. Study 15, U.S. Army Historical Section.
Sgt. S. Meller., 1946.

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DESERT TRAINING CENTER



The CAMA was enlarged to include both a Communications Zone and Combat Zone, approximately 350 miles wide from Pomona, California, eastward almost to Phoenix, Arizona, and 250 miles from Yuma, Arizona north to Boulder City, Nevada. Thousands of soldiers poured out of trains at the Freda railroad siding as maneuvers continued. (See Figure 3).

Toward the end of 1943, shipments of service units overseas were increasing, leaving little or no support for the CAMA. The War Department formally announced that the CAMA was to be closed by May 1, 1944. The Center nominally continued until the 1950's while equipment and materials were collected and shipped, and decontamination squads searched out and destroyed unexploded ordinances.

By its closing in 1944, 20 of the 87 divisions of all types and an estimated one million men had trained at the Desert Training Center, California-Arizona Maneuver Area.

b. Iron Mountain Divisional Camp

Within the organization of the Desert Training Center, the Iron Mountain site was established as a Divisional Camp, primarily for the 3rd Armored Division. It appears that Iron Mountain also served as a Headquarters Camp as the DTC was expanded under the command of General Walker and his IV Armored Corps, of which the 3rd Armored Division was the nucleus.

Throughout the two years of operation at Iron Mountain Divisional Camp, various military groups such as the 183rd Field Artillery Group, the X Corps Artillery, the 951st Field Artillery Bn. were also located at the camp.

The following excerpts from "SPEAR-HEAD in the West", the 3rd Armored Division History, give accounts of conditions and activities at the Iron Mountain Divisional Camp and throughout the maneuver area:

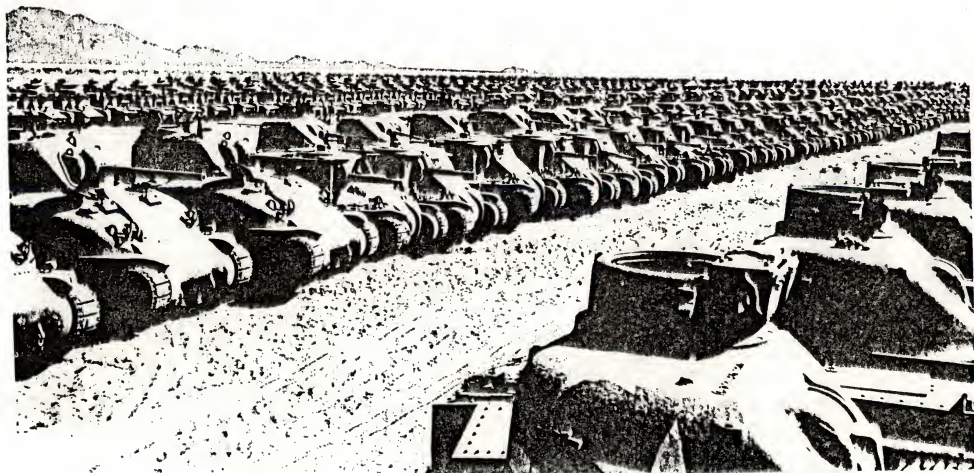
In mid-July the orders came down. The trains reached Rice, California, and a whistle-stop called Freda. From the relatively cool interior of day coaches, the men of the 3rd Armored Division stepped out into a brilliant expanse of sun and sand and jagged rock.

The Mojave Desert was no vacationland, but men who trained over its sandy expanse, through the dry salt lake beds and around the well-remembered Turtle and Old Woman mountains, grew to have a certain affection for the waste-land they had entered.

Troops worked through the day and sought the shelter of their tents during a short siesta period at noon. A great deal of water was consumed at first, but later a small amount was found to suffice. Salt tablets were issued and eaten by the dozens. Burlap water bags, which looked rugged, actually yielded a delightfully cool drink.

Figure 2 • Tanks Massed near Freda, California, October 22, 1942. (Military History Institute)

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The desert was hot at dawn when a red sun blasted up out of the thin mist, and it was hot at night when a sultry wind went breathing through the pyramidal tents. Mid-day was impossible with heat: and yet, gradually, the men of the division disregarded siesta periods and began to hike the desert for adventure in their off duty hours. Before an official ban outlawed hunting, some of the men shot jackrabbits with their issue pistols or with the new carbine. There was always a strong desire to scale the jagged peaks too.

The 3rd was first bivouaced 13 miles west of Freda, until various units put up pyramidal tents, dug latrines and erected kitchens. The 23rd Armored Engineer Battalion, constructed more than 40 miles of roads, a number of firing ranges in the lee of the Granite Mountains, and 2 showerbath arrangement adjacent to the aqueduct which supplied Los Angeles with water. Here, troops of the division laundered their clothing and bathed each afternoon.

Desert maneuvers of 1942 probably did more to toughen the 3rd and prepare it for ultimate combat than had all previous training. Stripped of essentials, the tankers and supporting arms took to the wide open spaces in mock battle.

Usually the division was fighting superior numbers of "enemy forces" during the maneuvers. Several times, therefore, supply columns were cut by opposing combat teams. On these occasions water and rations were spread thin. While in base camp, rations were usually good, with plenty of fresh fruit from the nearby Imperial Valley of California.

The rumor factories began to grind out a story that the 3rd was about to move again. The 6th Armored Division had arrived in the desert and the trains which brought them were waiting. "Africa, here we come," chuckled the tank drivers. And, sure enough, the division was alerted, packed up and boarded trains for the east coast.

The layout and location of features established at Iron Mountain Divisional Camp are shown in Figure 4.

Temporary structures installed at the camp were:

SHOWER BUILDINGS:

- (1) Battalion Enlisted Men, shower buildings, total 10.
- (2) Battalion Officers shower buildings, total 5.

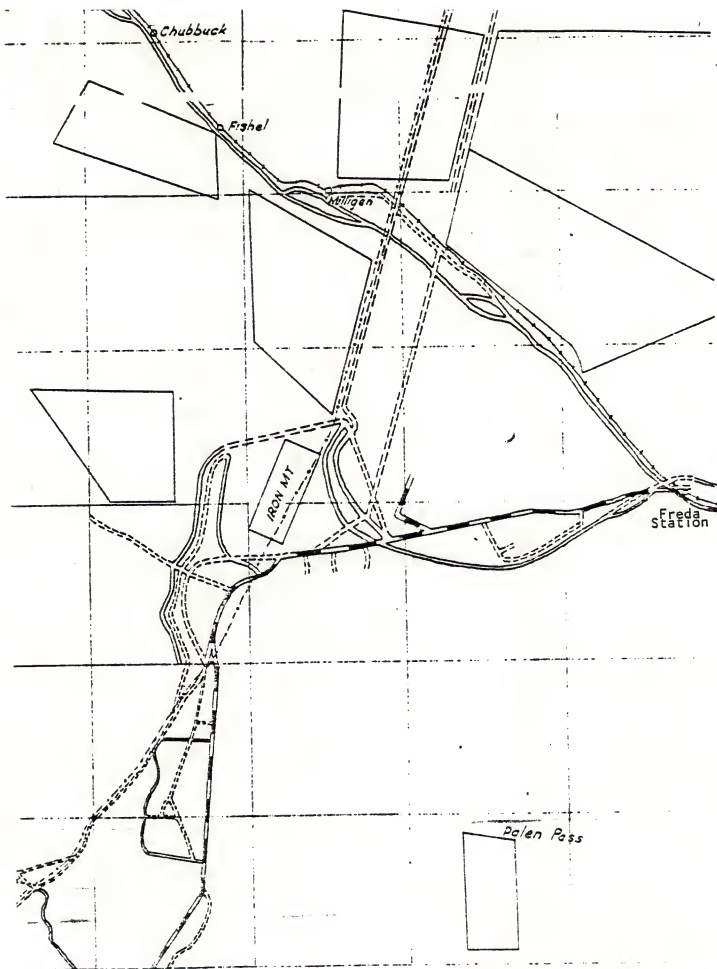


Figure 5 : Firing Ranges, Iron Mountain Divisional Camp.
(National Archives)

Figure 6 : Chapel and Altar Area at Headquarters and "B" Street (Photo courtesy of Metropolitan Water District)

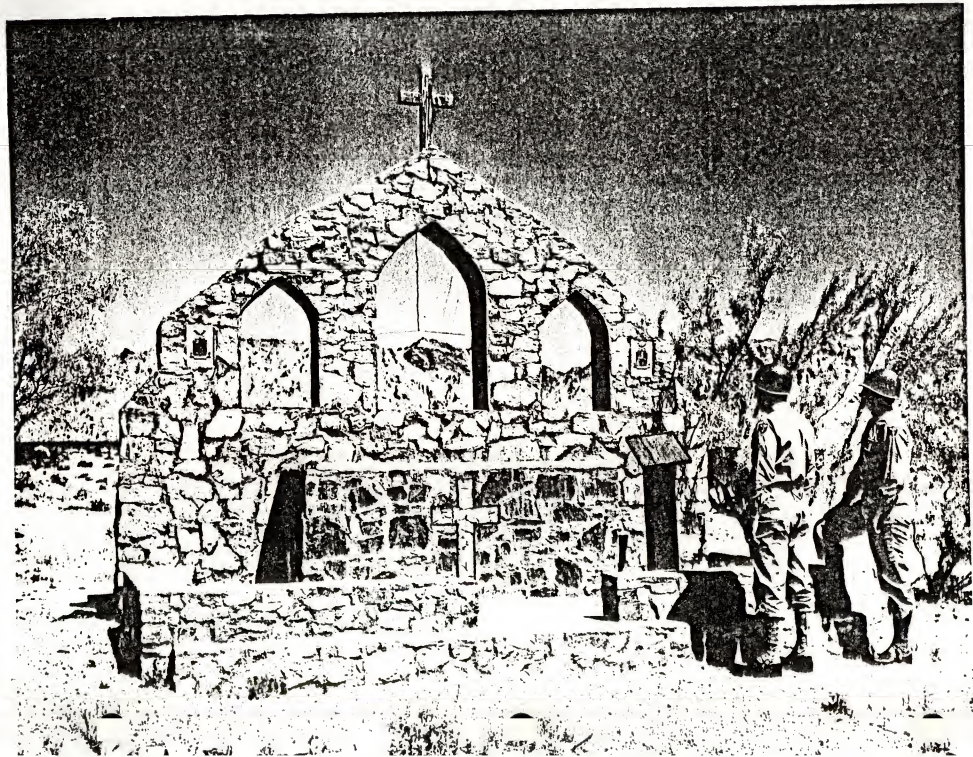
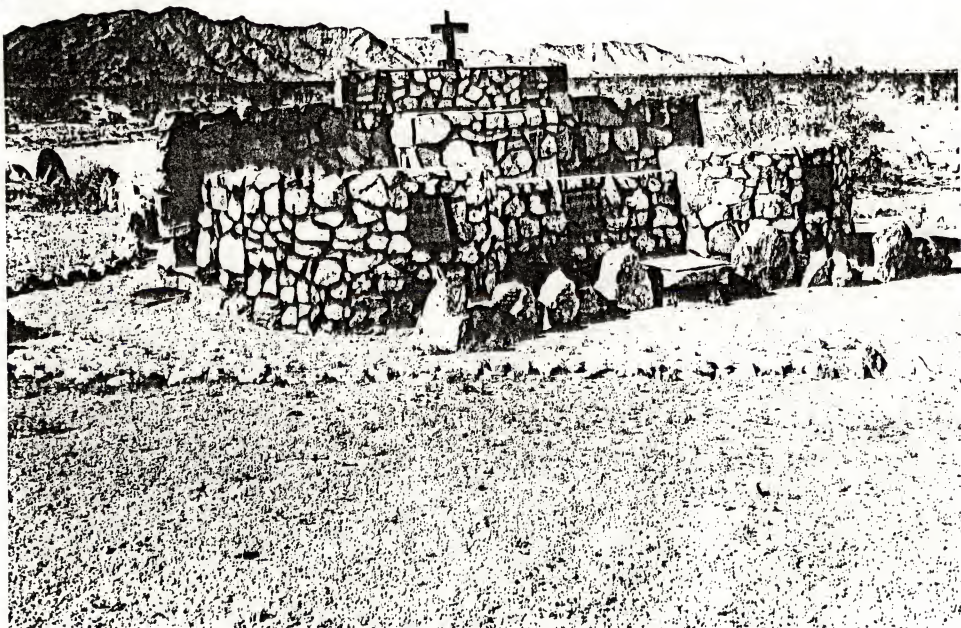


Figure 7 : 183rd Field Artillery Group Chapel and Alter Area. (Photo courtesy of Metropolitan Water District)

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The troops also lined other paths and roads throughout the camp with rocks. They placed rock borders around tents, compounds, supply areas, latrines and mess halls. Rocks also encircled almost every creosote bush, mesquite, cactus and smoketree naturally growing or planted in the camp. The troops also depicted their company symbols with rocks and created special designs such as the U.S. Seal and medical symbol. (Refer to Figure 8).

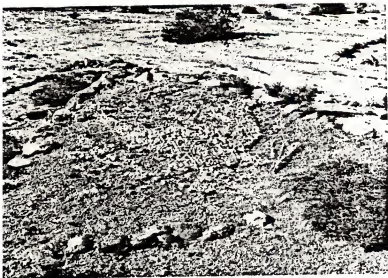
The most unique feature built at the camp was a huge relief map built into the desert floor. It was apparently constructed by Patton's first troops. Measuring approximately 200' x 175' on the ground, the map represented the entire Desert Training Center area. Constructed almost entirely with local materials, the map reproduced, in natural color, mountains ranges, valleys, rivers, highways, railroads, water supplies and other features. Small wooden signs identified geographical locations. A type of concrete was used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to hold the features in shape. The map was so extensive that in order to view it, an arched bridge was built to span its width and an elevated walkway bordered the outside edge. From these points, orientation classes were held to illustrate maneuver plans (Refer to Figures 9,10,11,12).

2. Management History

Following the closing of the Desert Training Center, the Iron Mountain Divisional Camp remained as public land to be administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

In April 1973, the Bureau of Land Management's Riverside District prepared an Environmental Assessment for the "Proposed Protection of a C-AMA Campsite (Patton's Camp), Iron Mountains, San Bernardino County." The proposed action was to fence a portion of the Iron Mountain Divisional Camp to protect the site from further deterioration and destruction. Through the years, resources at the site had been damaged or removed by vehicles, hobby collecting and natural erosion. The fencing effort was to provide immediate protection of the site from vehicular use while further research could be conducted to determine the extent of resource values present and long-range management plans.

In January 1976, an Environmental Analysis Record was prepared and approved to build a protective fence around the relief map and erect an interpretive sign. The Bureau constructed a 6-foot chain link fence with an angled barbed-wire overhang. This fence, which lies within the fenced area around the camp, prohibits walking on the map but does not cut off visual access to the features protected. An interpretive sign was installed in 1981 and has been removed through vandalism.



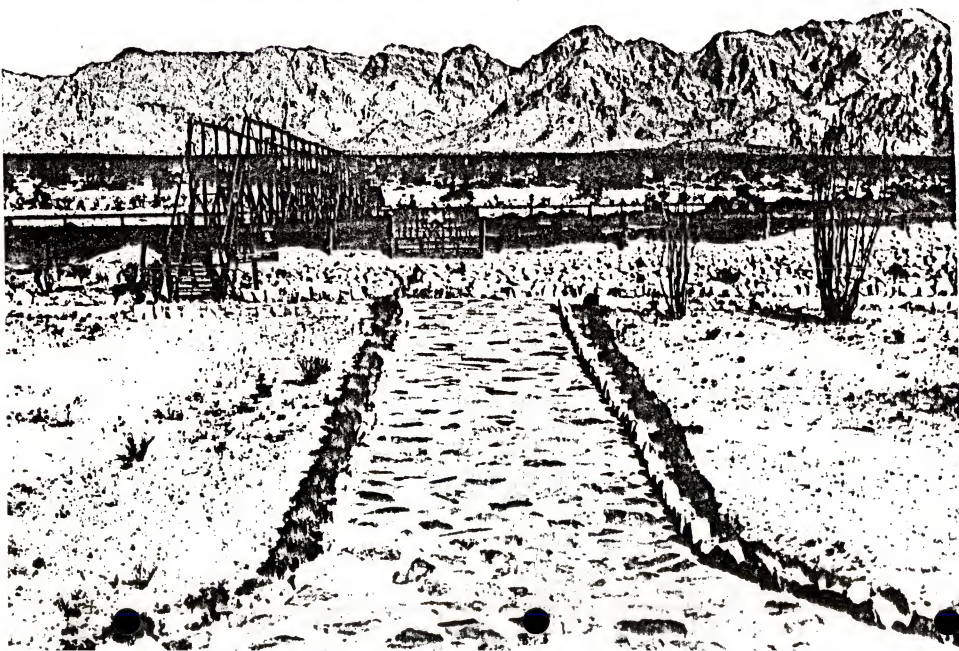
Presidential Seal made of small pieces
of white quartz

Cross
Insignia



Star and rock-lined walkways

Figure 9 : Walkway approaching Relief Map, 1942-1944. (Photo courtesy of Metropolitan Water District).



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Figure 10 : View of north half of Relief Map. Notice pyramidal tents in background. 1942-44 (National Archives)



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Figure 11 : View of Relief Map with bridge and elevated walkways (Photo courtesy of Metropolitan Water District)

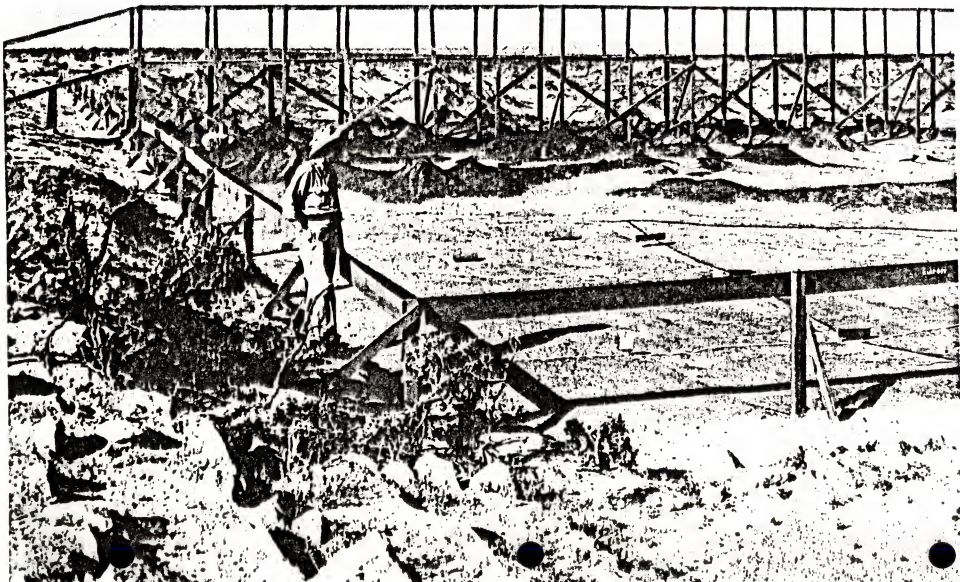


Figure 12

Close-up view of Relief Map (Photo courtesy of Metropolitan Water District)



The chain-link fence protected the map from damage due to visitors walking on the surface but did not prevent erosion due to sheetwashing. In 1979, the Iron Mountain Pumping Plant of the Metropolitan Water District assisted the Bureau by volunteering their manpower and equipment to grade a berm on the uphill side of the map outside of the fenced area. This berm diverted the wash which was destroying a portion of the map.

In December 1977, the Iron Mountain Divisional Camp was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places. The proposed nomination had been certified by the California State Historic Preservation Officer. Even though the site is relatively recent (WWII), it met the criteria for eligibility to the National Register by its unique resources and its association with a famous personage, specifically, General Patton. The nomination was again submitted in February 1980 and was then returned by the National Register for more detailed information as to the relationship of Iron Mountain Divisional Camp to other Desert Training Center camps and specific acreage and boundaries of the site. The requested information has not yet been returned to the National Register. The site is considered to be eligible and designation is still pending.

The General Plan for San Bernardino County designates the area for "Rural Conservation Use".

Relationship to the California Desert Plan

In 1976, when Congress passed the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), the Iron Mountain Divisional Camp became part of the California Desert Conservation Area. The California Desert Plan was then developed to guide the management of these public lands.

The historic values of the Iron Mountain Divisional Camp were recognized by the California Desert Plan and the site was designated an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (Patton's Iron Mountain Divisional Camp ACEC #52).

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act, in Section 103(a), defines an Area of Critical Environmental Concern as an area "... within the public lands where special management attention is required (when such areas are developed or used or where no development is required) to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural, or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes, or to protect life and safety from natural hazards." (California Desert Plan, USDA, BLM, 1980).

The ACEC designation is more than a recognition program; it is a process for determining special management actions required for important resources and makes a commitment to provide that management. During the development of the California Desert Plan, specific management actions were prescribed for each ACEC.

The California Desert Plan recognized the resource values of the Iron Mountain Divisional Camp as an historic military camp and prescribed the following management actions:

1. Control and sign user/vehicle access

Concerned →

Site is eligible for N.R. listing, however. This, subject to S.O.B. process.

CRMP Program?

2. Increase field presence
3. Conduct intensive resource inventory
4. Stabilize/rehabilitate/salvage features
5. Develop cooperative agreement *w/whom?*
6. Develop and implement interpretive program

(California Desert Plan, USDI, BLM, 1980, pg. 126).

These management prescriptions specify actions which supplement the Multiple Use Class (MUC) guidelines developed for the area in the California Desert Plan. The Iron Mountain Divisional Camp ACEC is contained within MUC "L" (limited Use). Although located in a Class "L" area (approved routes of travel), the ACEC was designated as closed to motorized vehicles to protect its significant historic resources. (CDCA Plan, Appendix II, pp. 405-407).

During the scoping and research phase of this Recreation Management Plan, detailed records and photos were located which specified the exact boundaries of the camp itself. This specific information had not been researched during the development of the California Desert Plan and the ACEC boundaries included a large area outside of the camp (which was also outside of the fenced area).

The ACEC covers 3,606 acres. The camp itself covers approximately 1600 acres of the northwest and central portion of the ACEC (See Figure 14).

What's the size of proposed N.R. area?

The exception to Class "L" designating the ACEC "Closed" to motorized vehicles was intended to close the fenced area only (approximately 1600 acres), not the entire ACEC (3,606 acres). A 1985 Plan Amendment has been proposed to return the ACEC to its original designation as Class "L" (approved routes of travel). This plan will recommend specific routes of travel to be approved that will allow adequate public access to the camp. These recommended routes of travel will then be subject to the desert-wide route designation process currently underway.

In terms of public use, the California Desert Plan recognized the ACEC as a highly-rated interpretive and educational site. (CDCA Plan, Appendix II, pg. 406).

B. PURPOSE

This Recreation Management Plan, as the activity plan for the Iron Mountain Divisional Camp ACEC, will establish a coordinated implementation program for management actions prescribed for the site. The two major objectives of the management actions prescribed are: 1) to protect the historic resources of the site; and, 2) to interpret the historic value of the site for the public.

Management actions have already been implemented to initially protect the resources of the site (i.e. fencing the camp, fencing the map, and diverting the wash from the relief map). This plan will identify additional actions to further protect and stabilize the historic resources of the site. This plan will also identify management actions which will enhance and develop the interpretive and educational value of the site for the public.

C. LOCATION AND SETTING

1. Location

The Iron Mountain Divisional Camp ACEC is a 3,606 acre area of public land in southeastern San Bernardino County, California. The area is approximately 55 miles east of Twentynine Palms, California and Joshua Tree National Monument; 55 miles west of Parker, Arizona and the Colorado River; and, 220 miles from the Los Angeles metropolitan area. (Refer to Figure 13).

The ACEC is a triangular-shaped area bounded on the south by the San Bernardino-Riverside County line, on the northwest by a powerline road, and on the northeast-east by patented lands and the Colorado River Adueduct owned by the Los Angeles Metropolitan Water District. The ACEC is located within all, or portions of:

T1N	R17E	Section 36, SE $\frac{1}{4}$
T1N	R18E	Section 31, SW $\frac{1}{4}$
T1S	R17E	Sections 1,11,12,13,14,15
T1S	R18E	Sections 6,7,18

(Refer to Figure 14).

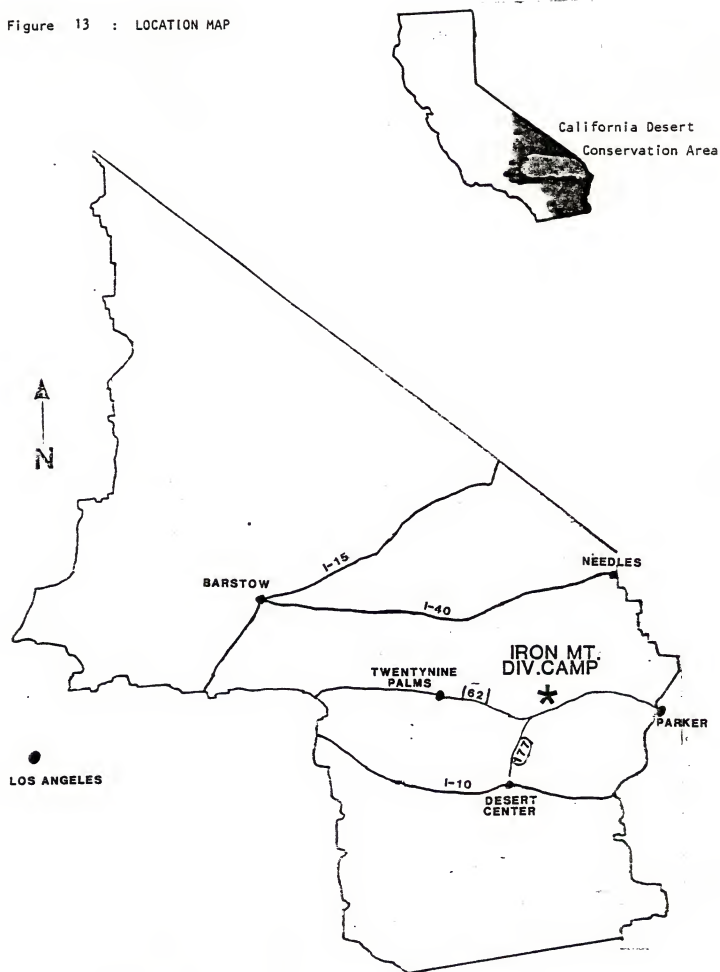
2. Access

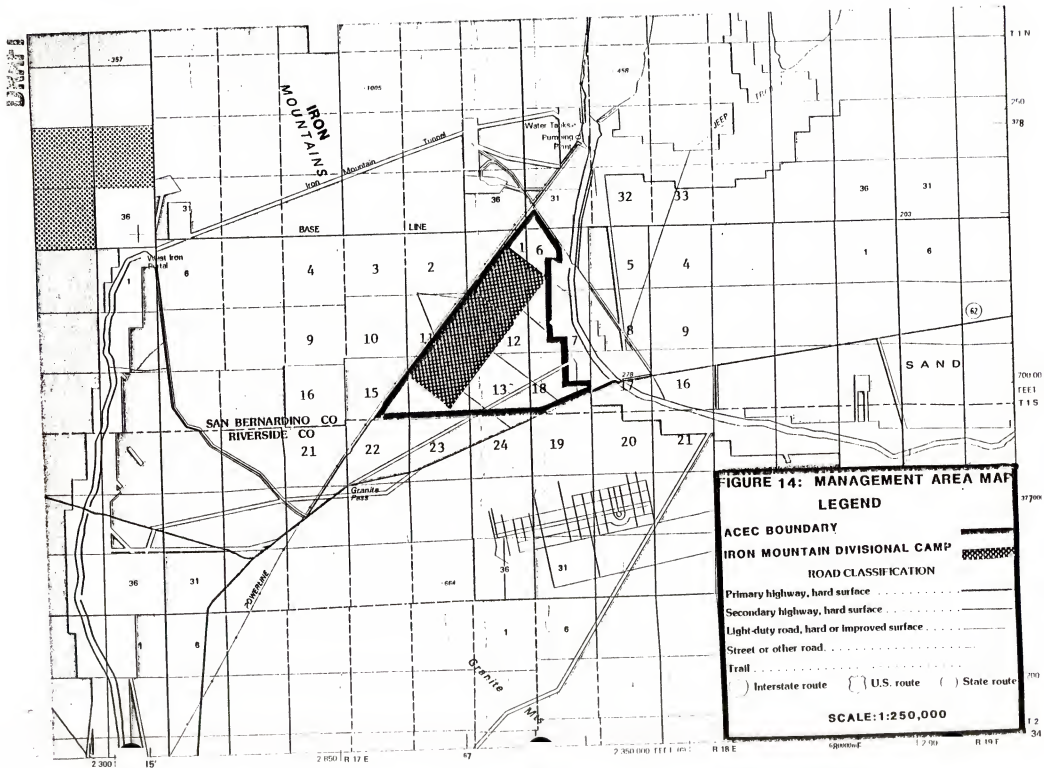
Two-wheel drive public access to the management area is from Hwy 62 to Iron Mountain Road to the powerline road; or, from near the junction of Hwy 62 and Hwy 177 by the powerline road. Both of these public access routes are maintained by the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) from Iron Mountain Pumping Plant. The powerline road located on a right-of-way across public land, is usually suitable for two-wheel drive vehicles but is subject to severe sheetwashing. Access to the site by this route is entirely dependent on constant maintenance by MWD. The Iron Mountain Road is located on private land owned by MWD. Traditionally, most visitors to the site use this road which ends at the pumping plant. The exact route to the camp from this point is somewhat confusing so most visitors stop at the pumping plant office or residences to ask directions. With relatively low visitation, MWD personnel at the pumping are agreeable to providing information and assistance.

3. Description

The average annual temperature for the area is 72°F. Summer daytime temperatures often exceed 110°F. Average annual precipitation is 3 to 4 inches, most of which occurs between the months of November and March. The area also receives rainfall from localized summer thunderstorms usually of short duration but of high intensity which causes severe runoff.

Figure 13 : LOCATION MAP





The management area is comprised of barren, rock and scrub-covered foothills located on the southeast side of the Iron Mountains sloping easterly toward Ward Valley. Elevations ranges from approximately 1000 to 1200 feet above sea level. The area generally consists of a gently sloping alluvium deposit dissected by an active drainage system. The entire area is subject to severe sheet erosion. Parent soil material is mostly granitic, having coarse sandy soils very low in silts and clay.

Vegetation in the management area is characteristic of creosote-bush scrub habitat of the lower Mojave desert. Common species include creosote bush, cheesebush, bur sage, mormon tea, and sand verbena. There are no known rare and endangered species or unique plant assemblages in the management area.

Common wildlife species in the area consists of lizards, various species of snakes, rodents and other small mammals. Larger mammals such as the coyote and bobcat move through the area and desert tortoise may be found.

!! There are no known archaeological or paleontological resources in the management area. *Prehistoric? What does that mean?*

4. Developments

Remnants from the WWII period and facilities developed to protect those remnants are the only known man-made structures within the ACEC. Man-made structures surrounding the ACEC include the power transmission line, and MWD structures such as the Colorado River Aqueduct, levee, landing field and Iron Mountain Pumping Plant. Located 1½ miles northeast of the ACEC, the pumping plant has approximately 30 residences surrounded by extensive vegetation.

D. RESOURCES IN THE MANAGEMENT AREA

The significant historic resources within the ACEC are all located at the site of the camp. Remnants from WWII activities within the ACEC but outside of the camp, are the camp dump and maneuver area.

Resources remaining within the camp are acres of stone work lining the camp roads and walkways. Many rock designs of company symbols remain as well as special insignias such as: the seal of the United States made of small pieces of white quartz; the medical profession symbol (caduceus) made of small pieces of reddish-purple and white stone; and, stones outlining the shape of an ambulance.

Many individual perennial plants are still outlined with rocks. Other vegetation not common to the area, such as ocotillo and barrel cactus which were planted by the soldiers still remain along roads and walkways.

Most of the rock alignments and insignias are found in the central portion of the camp between 9th and C Streets and Headquarters and Motor Pool Roads. Much of the rock work throughout the remainder of the camp, particularly in the north and northeastern sections, have been scattered by erosion.

Throughout the camp, many remnants from day-to-day camp life can be found such as communication wire, batteries, eating and cooking utensils, bottles, buckles and coins. Many of these types of remnants have been removed from the site by hobby collecting activity.

The altar northeast of the flag circle remains in fair condition. The cross and insignias have been removed as well as some rocks from the surface of the altar. Maintenance has been done to stabilize loose rocks on the outer edges of the altar. (Refer to Figure 15).

The chapel southwest of the flag circle remains in good condition. The cross, insignias and some rocks from the altar surface have also been removed from this structure. Minor maintenance work has also been done on this chapel to stabilize the outer edges of the altar. (Refer to Figure 15).

The relief map has remained in fair condition. Features are still recognizable, making this resource one of the most unique remnants from the DTC. Prior to the fence and water diversions, vandalism and erosion destroyed much of the detail of the map. The wooden bridge spanning the map is gone with only several wooden support posts and some lumber remaining. Most of the wooden signs labeling the mountains, towns and railroad sidings remain although no longer readable. Some of the wire delineating communication and power lines, railroads and roads still lies in or near its original position. Most of the relief is intact but some of the protective surface has broken through making the relief even more susceptible to erosion. Time and weathering has taken its toll on the surface of the map and much of the western portion of the map is still being eroded without regular maintenance of the diversion berm and road. (Refer to Figure 15).

The camp roads have captured the natural drainage pattern of the land and have become washes. Sheet erosion is now channeled down the camp roads, making these roads the major drainages. Crossroads have essentially remained unchanged.

E. RECREATION USE IN THE MANAGEMENT AREA

Since the closing of the Desert Training Center, the public has discovered and explored the abandoned camps. Iron Mountain Divisional Camp has long been recognized as unique and of special interest. Many newspaper and magazine articles dated since the 1950's have highlighted the camp as a definite point of interest to visit. The Needles Resource Area Guide-South Half (BLM) also locates and describes the camp as a point of interest.

The management area is partially bounded by Hwy 62, a popular route for recreationists between Los Angeles and the Colorado River. Features of the camp cannot be seen from the highway but the area can be accessed from this route.

Based on aerial recreation-use counts, average visitation is estimated at 1000 visits per year. Recreational activities in the area revolve entirely around visiting and exploring the camp. Activities include sightseeing, photography, camping and hobby collecting.



183rd Field Artillery Chapel and
Altar Area northeast of the flag
circle

Chapel Area at Headquarters
and "B" Street, southwest
of the flag circle



Aerial view of Relief Map
and flag circle

Many visitors to the site are from California and Arizona who are familiar with the DTC through magazine and newspaper articles and local information. "Treasure-hunting" groups and individuals have visited and collected remnants from the camps for years. Many other visitors are from the general public who are interested in history, particularly the WWII era. A unique aspect of the DTC is that it represents an historic period that played an important part in peoples' lives who are now about age 60 and above. These individuals, their friends and relatives, who have a very special interest in the DTC, now have more leisure time to visit this area.

From the interest expressed by individuals, historians, other government agencies, veterans groups and military organizations during the scoping phase of this plan, it seems that public use of this camp and other DTC camps will increase.

F. MAJOR ISSUES

Major issues affecting the planning and management of the site identifies in the scoping phase of this plan are:

1. Deterioration of the relief map from erosion due to sheetwashing from major drainages and weathering of the map surface.
2. Deterioration of rock alignments and insignias from erosion.
3. Loss of historic resources by collecting activities at the site.
4. Need for adequate two-wheel drive public access to the site.
5. Need to provide interpretive developments and materials for users at the site.
6. Need to document site history while first-hand information is still available.
7. Need to record historic resources present before further deterioration occurs.
8. Need to protect historic resources from potential future use conflicts.

9. NAT. REG. LISTING

II. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND CONSTRAINTS

The Iron Mountain Divisional Camp will be managed in accordance with the overall management objectives established for the Desert Training Center complex throughout the California Desert Conservation Area.

A. RECREATION MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

1. To stabilize, protect and maintain the historic resources of Iron Mountain Divisional Camp ACEC in the condition of "arrested decay".
2. To provide adequate public access to the site.
3. To provide complete documentation of historic resources at the site and collect additional information on the history of the site through written records and personal interviews.

4. To provide a quality experience for the visiting public through an effective information and interpretation program.

Management actions required to accomplish Objectives #1,2 and 3 are specific to the conditions of this site. Management actions required to accomplish Objective #4 will be coordinated with the overall interpretive plan developed for the Desert Training Center throughout the California Desert Conservation Area.

B. CONSTRAINTS

Management constraints placed on users within the ACEC are Multiple Use Class guidelines for Class "L" as identified in the California Desert Plan.

III. SUMMARY OF PLANNED ACTIONS

Actions recommended by this plan are summarized below. Each is discussed in detail in Section IV, THE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.

1. Stabilize and maintain the topographical relief map site and map surface.
2. Stabilize rock alignments and insignias in the center portion of the camp.
3. Extend the vehicle exclosure fence to protect historic resources the entire length of the camp.
4. Prohibit collecting of historic resources at the site.
5. Withdraw the site from mining location and mineral entry.
6. Complete procedures to nominate the site to the Natural Register of Historic Places.
7. Provide regularly - scheduled field patrols to monitor visitor use, improvements and resource condition.
8. Provide adequate maintenance of improvements.
9. Recommend designation of approved routes of travel within the ACEC boundaries.
10. Acquire easement to develop and maintain a primary access route to the site entrance suitable for two-wheel drive vehicles.
11. Inventory and record all rock alignments, insignias, structures and other historic resources through low-level aerial photographs and detailed field survey and mapping.
12. Continue to document the history and original content site and its relationship to the Desert Training Center through further research of written materials, maps, photographs and personal contact with individuals who trained at the site during World War II.
13. Design and install site-identification and directional signs.

14. RECONSTRUCT OVERLOOK AT RELIEF MAP.

15. Compliance w/ 36 CFR 800.

IV. THE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

(See Figure 16 for a summary of management actions to be implemented to accomplish management objectives). Each management action is discussed in detail under the following categories:

A. INVENTORY AND RESEARCH

Action: Intensive ground survey will be conducted to develop detailed maps locating all rock insignias, alignments, structures, and any other remnants identified from the World War II era. Drawings and on-the-ground photographs will supplement the maps. *office CR*

Low-level (1:1000) aerial photographs will be taken of the entire camp area to photo-document the camp layout, and location & condition of historic resources.

Discussion: Complete and detailed documentation is needed of resources at the site in order to assess and record all existing resources before further deterioration occurs from vehicle use, erosion or hobby collection.

Actions: Continue to document first-hand information through contact with individuals who trained at the site.

Continue to research existing historic documentation and photographs.

Continue to work cooperatively with other government agencies a mustary organizations, individuals & historians involved with and interested in the site.

Discussion: Additional documentation is needed to record the history of the camp. Existing documentation primarily records the purpose, organization and military operation of the camp. This historic site offers the unusual opportunity to gain detailed information on day to-day living conditions and activities from personal interviews with the men who trained there. Presenting this personal, first-hand perspective would greatly enhance the interpretive program at the site. First-hand information would also be of critical importance to validate the original content of the camp. During the scoping phase of this plan, initial contacts were made with men who trained at the site through the 3rd Armored Division Association Newsletter. This contact, though limited to date, has resulted in written information, personal interviews, photographs, and a great deal of interest from those individuals.

FIGURE 1

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES	Inventory & Research	Land Tenure Adjustment	Off-Road Vehicle Designations	Information and Interpretation	Supervision and Enforcement	Facility and Development	Resource Stabilization	Maintenance	Administration
1. To stabilize, protect and maintain historic resources in the condition of "arrested decay".	Complete procedures to nominate site to National Register of Historic Places	Withdrawal		Post restrictions Interpret regulations & closures	Increased field patrol Enforce restrictions	Extend vehicle exclosure fence	Grade existing berm Sandbag eroding areas Remove run-off material deposited on map Apply sealant to map surface	Maintain erosion-control berms and sandbags Maintain fences	Cooperate and assist with volunteer project
2. To provide adequate public access.		Acquire Easement	Recommend approved routes of travel			Upgrade primary access road for two-wheel drive vehicles Develop parking area	Field study with engineering staff	Maintain roads & parking area for two-wheel drive vehicles	Initiate cooperative agreement with MWD
3. To provide documentation of historic resources and information on the history of the site.	Low-Level aerial coverage & photographs Field surveys to map & photograph resources Conduct personal interviews					Reroute fence around access road and parking area			Cooperate & assist with volunteer project
4. To provide quality experience through effective information and interpretive program.	Research written materials Document & evaluate historic information & photographs			Site-Identification & Direction Signs Interpretive Sign Brochure (with self-guided trail text)	Increased Field Patrol	Brochure box Visitor's Register Self-guided trail with site markers		Maintain Signs & facilities	Cooperate & assist with volunteer project

Action: Additional information requested from the National Register will be provided and all procedures required to nominate the site to the national Register will be completed.

Section 106 compliance to be completed before actions undertaken.

Discussion: The site has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places through previous nomination procedures which are still pending. National Register designation would give Iron Mountain Divisional Camp additional recognition and protection as a site of national importance.

B. LAND TENURE ADJUSTMENT

Action: Procedures will be completed to withdraw the camp area from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws and from mining location and mineral entry under the mining laws. The area to be withdrawn covers approximately 1600 acres in all or portions: T. 1 S., R. 17 E., Sections 1, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15., T. 1 S., R. 18 E., Section 6.

(Refer to Figure 17).

Discussion: The ACEC is currently open to mining location and mineral entry. At the present, there are no mining claims located on the ACEC. There is a low potential for future mineral exploration or development on the alluvial fan at the site of the camp. Any type of surface disturbing activity in the camp area (i.e. placer mining) would destroy the historic value of the site.

Action: Procedures will be completed to acquire an easement from MWD across the transmission-line corridor located in T. 1 S., R. 18 E., Sec. 18. (Refer to Figure 18).

Discussion: The primary public access route designated in this plan is located entirely on public land except for a narrow transmission-line corridor owned by MWD. As public interest and visitation increases, this new public access route will be needed. As more visitors use Iron Mountain Road to get to the site, MWD personnel at the pumping plant cannot continue to provide directions and information. An increase in public visitation will also cause more impact to the access roads and require more maintenance work by MWD. A direct two-wheel drive access route to the site will be designated and developed that will lessen the responsibility and liability of MWD from current public use of their roads and facilities.

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Figure 7: Camp Area to be Withdrawn from Mineral Location and Entry

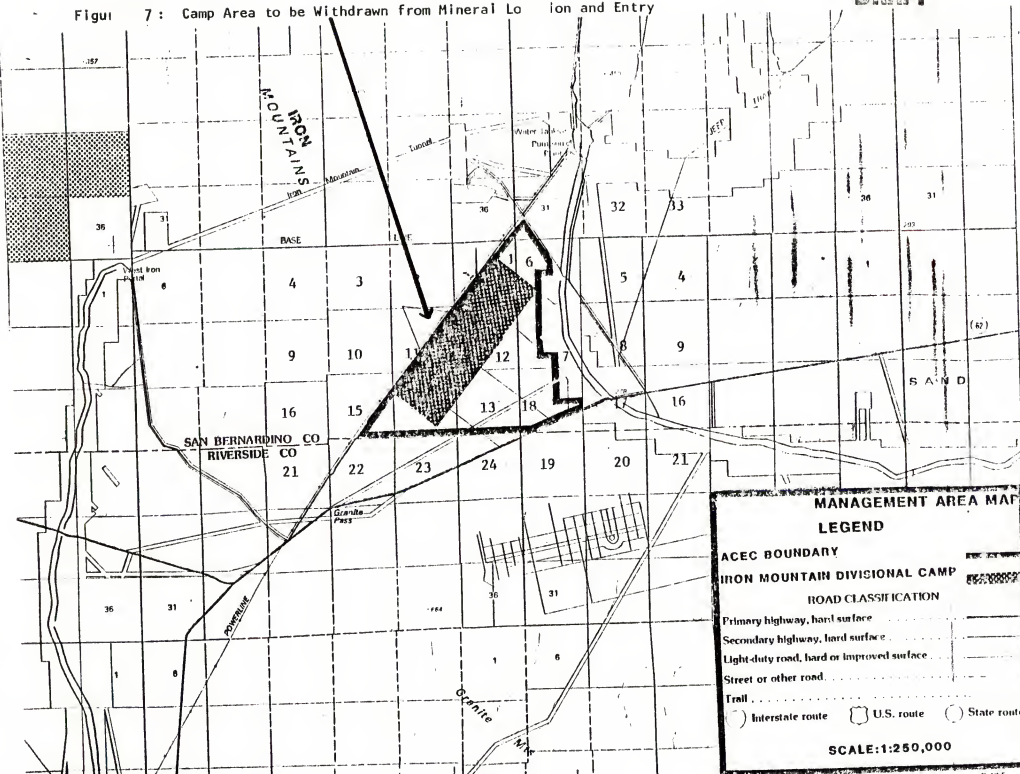
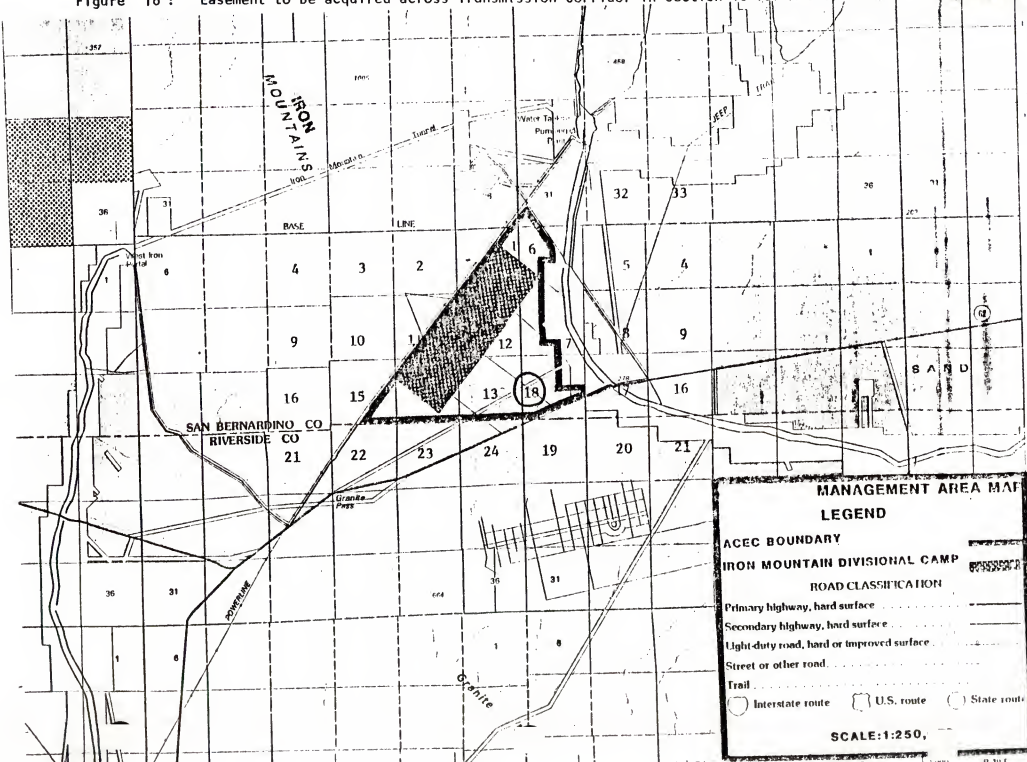


Figure 18: Easement to be acquired across Transmission Corridor in Section 18 for Access Road.

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C. OFF-ROAD VEHICLE DESIGNATIONS

As detailed in Section 1A2-Management History, the 1985 proposed plan amendment will return the ACEC to the underlying Multiple Use Class "L" guidelines for the management of motorized vehicle access (approved routes of travel).

Action: Approved Routes of Travel within the ACEC proposed by this plan are shown in Figure 19. Final designations for these routes will be made as part of the Resource Area-wide designation process to be completed by 1985.

Discussion: Currently the entire Iron Mountain Divisional Camp is located in an area closed to vehicle access. In order to permit a full range of publics to view the site, access by vehicle to at least the existing protective fence enclosing the camp is critical. Management guidelines for Multiple Use Class "L" areas permits vehicle travel on only approved routes. All other routes are closed. The routes proposed for use in this plan are considered the minimum network necessary for proper management and use of the area.

D. INFORMATION AND INTERPRETATION

In order to provide a quality experience for visitors and also protect the historic resources of the site, an effective interpretive program will be developed and implemented.

A sound interpretive program is based on accurate information. Therefore, the specific details of an interpretive program for the site will be developed as additional research and data collection called for in this plan are completed. Based on the initial inventory of interpretive resources and audience analysis developed during the scoping phase of this plan, the interpretive program for the site will involve the following interpretive media at the following locations: (Also refer to Figure 20).

Action: A site-identification and directional sign will be installed at the designated entrance road to the site.

Discussion: This sign will identify the site and direct the visiting public to the developed entrance area at the site by way of a two-wheel drive access route.

Action: A low-profile interpretive sign will be installed at the site entrance area.

Discussion: This sign will orient the visitor to the camp and provide initial interpretation of the site.

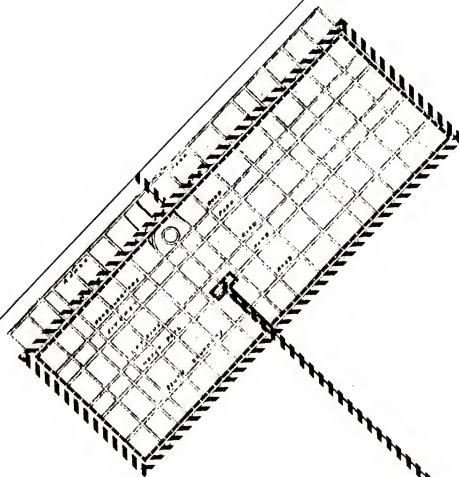
Figure 19 : Off-Road Vehicle Designations

Approved Routes of Travel Proposed

Exclosure fence

POWERLINE ROAD

HWY 62



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Topic Content: Purpose of the DTC and Iron Mountain Divisional Camp; Camp layout; Historical use of the site; Value of historic remnants.

Action: A brochure will be developed and made available to the public at the site entrance area.

Discussion: This brochure will serve as the primary interpretive tool for the site. The interpretive sign will orient the visitor to the site and the brochure will continue the interpretive message by providing the complete story of the camp through written information, photographs and text for a self-guided trail through the camp. Visitors will be encouraged to take the brochure with them as they explore the camp. This method of interpretation offers the greatest interpretive depth and detail and does not require constant maintenance or costly replacement due to vandalism. The brochure will provide interpretation of the camp as visitors read it at the entrance, use it as a guide to explore the entire site, or take it home to be reread at their leisure.

Topic Content: Historical use of the site and DTC; accounts and photographs of daily activities and events; text corresponding to site markers for self-guided trail through the camp; 1940's photographs of specific sites to be compared with what visitors can still see today (i.e. relief map, chapel areas, company insignias); safety tips and cautions.

Action: Informational signs prohibiting collection of historic remnants and vehicle use closures will be developed and, installed at the site.

Discussion: The signs will inform visitors of regulations and will be supplemented by other interpretive media at the site to provide public understanding of the need for these regulations and closures in order to protect the site.

Action: A self-guided trail will be developed throughout the camp with site markers keyed to points of interest interpreted in the brochure.

Discussion: The self-guided trail offers the opportunity for visitors to discover and explore the site at their own convenience. The interpretive sign orients the visitor to the camp and provides an idea of where they are, how big the camp is, and the general location of key points of interest. The self-guided trail offers a route for visitors to follow to be sure to see each point of interest. Site markers along the trail will guide visitors to the key points of interest interpreted

in the brochure. The self-guided trail offers a flexible way for visitors to explore as much of the site as they choose at their own pace.

All interpretive media will be designed to fit the natural and historical character of the site. The specific text and artistic design of interpretive media at the site will be coordinated with the interpretive plan established for the Desert Training Center throughout the California Desert Conservation Area.

E. SUPERVISION AND ENFORCEMENT

Action: Collection of ~~historic~~^{cultural} resources will be prohibited in the ACEC (under the authority of CFR 8365.1-5a Rules of Conduct, Property and Resources) by posting and enforcing regulations and entering the above prohibitions in the Federal Register.

Action: Bi-weekly field patrols will be conducted to monitor the use and condition of the site, enforce regulations and provide information and assistance to visitors.

Discussion: Increased field presence by Bureau personnel will decrease vandalism to site developments (fences, signs) and historic resources. Enforcement of posted regulations will help protect historic resources from damage due to vehicle-use and collecting activities. Personal contact with visitors will provide more information and most effectively interpret the value of the site. Increased field patrol will also stress visitor safety. Personal contact with visitors will supplement written information regarding weather conditions and hazards.

F. SITE DEVELOPMENT

Costs? see page 45.

All site developments specified in this plan (i.e. interpretive media, access improvements, fencing, signs) are aimed at being the most effective means of directing, admitting and channeling visitors to and throughout the site while still protecting historic resources. The primary access road designated in this plan provides direct public access to the camp area from Hwy. 62. The designated site entrance area channels visitors to the center of the camp where they can easily obtain information and walk to all points of interest. (Refer to Figure 20).

Actions: The primary access route designated as the site entrance road will be upgraded to be suitable for two-wheel drive vehicles.

The site-entrance area approximately (150' x 150') will be improved and graded to provide adequate space for parking and installation of the interpretive sign, brochure box and visitor register.



Discussion: In managing the area as an historic and interpretive site to be enjoyed and appreciated by the public, the site must be easily accessible. Whether "side-trip" visitors from Highway 62 or "destination" visitors specifically interested in the DTC site, the majority of visitors will require dependable two-wheel drive access. This will require upgrading and routine maintenance of the primary access route and site entrance area.

Action: The vehicle enclosure fence will be rerouted at the south end of the camp to allow regulated vehicle entry into the site entrance area.

Discussion: The designation of the site entrance area near Headquarters Blvd. and Motor Pool Road will require vehicle entry into the existing fenced area. The fence will be rerouted to border the access road and parking area. A turnstile will be relocated to allow entry from the parking area.

Action: The vehicle - enclosure fence will be extended .1 mile on the southwest end of the camp.

Discussion: The extension of the vehicle - enclosure will fence rock alignments in the camp previously left unfenced and unprotected from vehicle damage. This .1 mile extension to the southwest will result in the entire length of the camp and all known rock alignments being fenced.

Action: A brochure box will be installed at the site entrance area.

Discussion: The brochure developed for the site will be stocked in the brochure box, making information easily available to visitors at the designated entrance to the site.

Action: A visitor's register will be installed at the site entrance area.

Discussion: The visitor's register will assist in determining the number of visitors to the site and will provide a convenient opportunity for visitors to make suggestions or comments.

Action: Site markers will be installed along the self-guided trail.

IS THERE A
GATE TO
OPEN & CLOSE
EACH DAY?
IF NOT,
WHY FENCE?

Discussion: Short metal posts will be used as site markers to identify key points of interest interpreted in the brochure along the self-guided trail. The site markers will identify points of interest as well as help guide visitors along the route of the trail.

G. RESOURCE STABILIZATION

The most serious threat to the site is the deterioration of historic resources due to erosion from the natural drainage system across the area. Resource stabilization measures specified in this plan are aimed at diverting the natural drainage system and stabilizing areas of key historic resources to maintain the site in a condition of "arrested decay". (Refer to Figure 21).

Action: The existing berms on the northwest slope of the camp above the relief map will be regraded and maintained.

Discussion: The berms graded in 1979 to divert washes cutting into the relief map have not been maintained and the washes are beginning to reclaim their natural drainage. Regarding and regularly-maintaining the berms will divert the washes threatening further erosion to the relief map.

Action: Sandbags will be used to stabilize critical areas of key historic resources threatened by erosion.

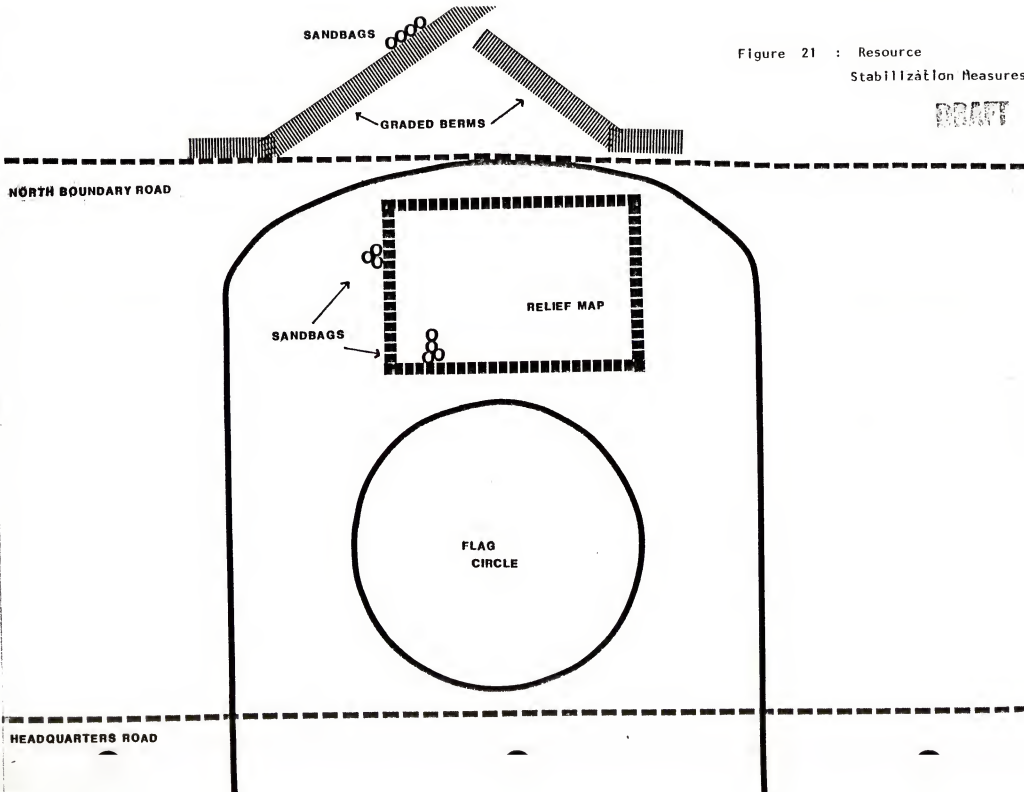
Discussion: Sandbags will help to further stabilize rock alignments and the relief map in the center portion of the camp without impacting the site by major diversion work within the camp. The sandbags used within the camp area will divert washes and stabilize eroding edges of the relief map. Sandbags will also be used to reinforce the graded berms above the relief map.

Action: A sealant will be applied to the relief map surface to stabilize and maintain the relief map in its present condition.

Discussion: During the scoping plan of this plan, research was initiated to determine possible procedures and materials that could be used to stabilize the map surface without causing damage to the map. Based on contacts with specialists to date, spray on application of a liquid-type sealant would decrease deterioration of the map surface due to erosion. This sealant would help maintain the relief map in its present condition as further research is conducted to determine the feasibility of restoring or reconstructing the the map.

Figure 21 : Resource
Stabilization Measures

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Action: Runoff material deposited on the southwest end of the relief map will be removed to expose the original map surface.

Discussion: The naturally low-lying portion of the relief map at the southwest end replicating the Salton Sea area, has also acted as a basin for the relief map. Before the wash was diverted above the map and since it has not been maintained, erosion has deposited runoff materials approximately 6"-10" deep in the "Salton Sea" basin of the relief map. This material will be carefully removed to expose the original surface of the Salton Sea.

Action: Field studies will be conducted with engineering staff to determine additional erosion-control measures needed to further protect and stabilize the site.

Discussion: Through time, the natural drainage system throughout the site may continue to threaten additional areas of historic resources. Additional field examinations with engineering staff expertise will determine the feasibility of additional water diversion and stabilization work.

H. MAINTENANCE

Maintenance of site developments and resource stabilization measures specified in this plan is critical if those management actions are to be effective.

Action: Regularly-scheduled maintenance will be conducted to ensure the primary access route and site entrance area remain suitable for use by two-wheel drive vehicles. The frequency of maintenance needed will be determined by gauging the effects of use and weather on the road and parking area after they are improved and up-graded.

Action: Water diversion berms will be maintained by grading and reinforced by replacing sandbags in eroding areas as needed.

All site developments (i.e., fences, signs, self-guided trail, brochure box, visitors register) will be maintained and/or replaced as needed to ensure their effectiveness. All water diversions, stabilization measures and site developments will be maintained in good condition to reflect the Bureau's commitment to manage the area for visitor use and protection of the site's historic resources.

I. ADMINISTRATION

1. Staffing

Bureau staff will implement specific management actions as indicated below:

Staff

Resource Protection/Visitor Management personnel.

Management Actions

Conduct field surveys
Map and photograph resources
Conduct personal interviews
Research and collect data and photographs
Complete route designation process
Design and Install informational, directional and interpretive signs
Install brochure box and visitors register
Coordinate low-level aerial photograph
Develop brochure
Develop self-guiding trail
Conduct field patrol
Provide on-site interpretation and visitor assistance
Monitor condition of resources, site developments & improvements
Enforce regulations
Extend and reroute fence
Conduct field exam with engineering staff
Sandbag eroding areas
Remove run-off material to expose original map surface
Maintain site developments and stabilization measures
Cooperate, supervise and assist with volunteer projects

The Bureau will work cooperatively with interested volunteer groups to implement some of the above-listed management actions.

Staff

Archaeologist

Management Actions

Complete procedures to nominate site to National Register of Historic Places

Realty Specialist

Complete procedures to: 1) withdraw site from mining location and mineral entry; and, 2) acquire easement

2. Agreements and Contracts

As soon as possible following the approval of this plan, efforts to develop a Cooperative Agreement with MWD will be initiated to implement the following management actions:

Upgrade, improve and maintain the primary access road and site entrance area for two-wheel drive vehicles.

Regrade and maintain existing water diversion berms.

As additional data is collected, the Bureau will determine management direction for the entire DTC throughout the California Desert Conservation Area. The Bureau will work cooperatively with individuals, historic, military and governmental organizations interested in the management of the DTC. Individuals and groups contacted during the scoping phase of this plan expressed great interest in projects to rehabilitate and restore DTC sites. Development of these types of projects will be considered depending on: regulations related to historic resources; management direction determined for the DTC; site potential for development; and public interest and support.

V. IMPLEMENTATION PHASING AND COSTS

A. Implementation Phasing

Implementation phasing and costs are assigned to the federal fiscal year (FY) rather than to the calendar year. Based on approval of this plan, implementation of management actions is scheduled to begin in FY 85. Management actions to be implemented Bureau Staff will be completed by the end of FY 85. Implementation of management actions through cooperative agreement are aimed to begin during FY 85 depending on conditions of the agreement. Maintenance, monitoring and visitor services will be on-going.

Implementation phasing will be subject to budget and staffing constraints of the Bureau.

B. Cost Estimates

Dollar costs (based on 1984 cost estimates) represent procurement needs, and Work Month (WM) costs represent staffing needs. (The average WM cost is figured at \$5000 per WM with 20 work days in a WM).

Additional expenditures may be required in future years for replacement of vandalized site developments.

<u>Action</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>WM</u>
Inventory and Research:	2000	4
- Field survey and mapping		
- Low-level aerial photography of area		
- Continue research of site history		
- Complete nomination to National Register of Historic Places		
Land Tenure Adjustment:	---	2.5
- Complete withdrawal procedures		
- Easement Acquisition		
Information and Interpretation:	3700	1
- Develop and install site identification/directional signs		
- Develop and install interpretive sign		
- Develop and print brochure		
- Develop self-guided trail		
Supervision and Enforcement:	---	1.5
- Conduct bi-weekly field patrols		
- Install regulatory signs		
Site Development:	13,200	.5
- Upgrade primary access route		
- Grade and improve site entrance/parking area (150' x 150')		
- Reroute vehicle exclosure fence at site entrance area (total of .8 mi. of fence)		
- Extend vehicle exclosure fence .1 mile at southwest end of camp (total of .6 mi. of fence)		
- Install brochure box and visitors register		
- Install self-guided trail site markers		

*- Does
this
include
oral history
proposal?*

<u>Action</u>	<u>Dollars</u>	<u>WM</u>
Resource Stabilization:	3600	.5
- Regrade and maintain water diversion berms		
- Sandbag eroding areas		
- Apply sealant to map surface		
- Remove runoff material to expose original map surface		
Maintenance:	----	.5
- Conduct regular maintenance of primary access road and site entrance area		
- Maintain water diversion berms and sandbags		
- Conduct regular maintenance, and replacement as needed, of all site developments (signs, fences, trail, brochure box, visitor register)		
- Develop cooperative agreement with MWD		

VI. MONITORINGObjective

Stabilize, protect and maintain historic resources in the condition of "arrested decay".

Provide adequate public areas.

Monitoring Action

- 1) Detailed field survey, mapping, on-the-ground and low-level aerial photographs will document location and condition of resources at the present time. Collection of historic data will document condition of resources in the past.
- 2) Bi-weekly field patrols will check and note the condition of fences, berms, sandbags and key historic structures. Bi-weekly patrols will enforce vehicle route designations. Visitor management problems will be documented in the sector patrol log. All incident reports and field notes will be filed with this plan.
- 3) Quarterly field examinations will be conducted by walking throughout the camp area and noting condition of all historic resources.
- 4) Work with engineering and soils specialists to monitor and further stabilize erosion occurring from natural drainage or from development of the road and parking area.
- 1) Note public access used during field patrols and quarterly field examinations by; checking with MWD at the pumping plant to note any observed or reported activity; and, noting use of roads.

Objective

Provide quality experience through information and interpretive program.

Monitoring Action

- 2) Note condition of access road and parking area to determine frequency of maintenance needed. Non-routine checks of the road and parking area will be conducted immediately after heavy rains to note their condition. Report non-routine maintenance of roads needed to MWD under the cooperative agreement. All activity will be documented in field notes and filed with this plan.
- 1) Visitor register notes and comments will be collected during patrols and evaluated to be incorporated into plan revisions and filed with this plan.
- 2) Visitor comments from personal contacts during field patrol will be noted, evaluated and filed with this plan to be considered during plan revisions.

VII. APPENDICES

A. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

1. Introduction

The action being analyzed is the implementation of the Recreation Management Plan for the Iron Mountain Divisional Camp.

2. Proposed Actions

For a summary of major plan actions, refer to Section III of this plan - Summary of Planned Actions. For a detailed listing of all plan actions, refer to Section IV of this plan - The Management Program.

3. Affected Environment

For a description of the affected environment, refer to Section 1-C of this plan - Location and Setting.

4. Impacts and Mitigations

a. Mitigated Plan Actions

<u>Plan Action</u>	<u>Action Impact</u>	<u>Impact Mitigation</u>
Install site identification, directional, regulatory and interpretive signs	Visual impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signs will be designed and installed to fit the historic character and physical features of the site - Signs will be maintained in good condition
Install brochure box and visitors register	Visual impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developments will be designed and installed to blend with physical features - Developments will be made as weather-resistant and vandal-resistant as possible and maintained in good condition
Development self-guided trail and install site markers	Visual impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trail will follow existing roads and paths - Short, metal post site markers will not detract from the visual quality of the site.

<u>Plan Action</u>	<u>Action Impact</u>	<u>Impact Mitigation</u>
Upgrade and maintain primary access route for two-wheel drive vehicles (1.7 mi.)	Potential historic resource impact	- Access route is an existing route from Hwy. 62 to the fence. Upgrading the route within the camp will impact .2 mi. of an old camp road. Historic resource recordation will be accomplished before development.
Develop site entrance area (150' x 150')	Potential historic resource impact	- Historic resource recordation will be accomplished before development. (Very few, if any, historic resources are located in this area).
Reroute vehicle enclosure fence at site entrance (Total .6 mi).	Visual impact	- Rerouting and extension will result in minor additions to the existing fence.
Extend vehicle enclosure fence (Total .8 mi.).	Visual impact	
Regrade and maintain water-diversion berms	Potential historic resource impact	- Berms to be graded at existing improvements and are located outside of the major portion of the camp. There are no known historic resources in the area. Additional field study will be conducted before further improvement work.
Install sandbags	Visual impact	- Sandbags will be drab olive green or tan to fit the historic and natural character of the site.
Apply sealant to map surface	Potential historic resource and visual impact	- Application of sealant is planned to be accomplished through spray-on methods. Substance planned to be used is transparent.

<u>Plan Action</u>	<u>Action Impact</u>	<u>Impact Mitigation</u>
move runoff material posited on map	Potential historic resource impact	- Removal will be accomplished after care- ful study or original map design.
b. Unmitigated Plan Actions		
Mineral Withdrawal	Impacts potential mineral development	- Cannot be mitigated
ORV route closures and limitations for ACEC	Impacts motor vehicle travel on existing routes in the ACEC	- Cannot be mitigated
Closures of ACEC to hobby collecting	Impacts current recreational hobby collecting	- Cannot be mitigated

5. Public Interest

The proposed project and associated Desert Training Center project has generated tremendous public interest. Public comments and suggestions received, to date, have been addressed in this plan. Appendix B summarizes parties who have expressed interest in the proposed project to date.

6. Summary

This Recreation Management Plan was developed with the protection and stabilization of historical resources as one of the primary management objectives. If implemented, most of the proposed actions will be highly beneficial to the extant historical resources.

The interpretive actions will have no direct negative impact upon the historic resources and will have a positive effect by encouraging public education, understanding and appreciation of the site. The interpretive actions may bring more public attention to the site, increasing the potential for vandalism. However, site data will be documented and increased field presence will help to deter vandalism.

7. Environmental Compliance

Environmental impacts associated with implementation of the Iron Mountain Divisional Camp Recreation Management Plan have been assessed. We conclude that implementation of the proposed action, with the recommended mitigation, will have no significant impact on the environment. Authorization of the proposal is not a major federal action. Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement pursuant to Section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 is not required.

Visitor Information Specialist
Needles Resource Area

Date

Environmental Coordinator
Needles Resource Area

Date

8. Review - Decision

The plan is technically adequate and consideration has been given to all resource values. I recommend that the proposed action be approved.

Chief, Branch of Resource Protection
Needles Resource Area

Date

I have reviewed the recommendations on the proposed action described in this plan, and approve the recommendation as the decision of the Bureau on the proposed action.

Area Manager
Needles Resource Area

Date

B. AGENCIES, ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS CONTACTED

Prior to and during the development of this Recreation Management Plan background information, management issues and their potential solutions were discussed both formally and informally with the following agencies, organizations and individuals:

AGENCIES

U.S. Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management

Washington Office, Washington, D.C.
California State Office, Sacramento, CA
California Desert District Office, Riverside, CA

National Park Service

Western Archaeological and Conservation Center
P.O. Box 41058
Tucson, AZ 85717

U.S. Geological Survey

Branch of Western Regional Geology
345 Middlefield Road, MS 75
Menlo Park, CA 94025

U.S. Department of the Army

Major Steven Rausch
U.S. Army Public Affairs
Community Relations Division
HQDA (SAPS - CR)
Pentagon, Room 2E631
Washington, DC 20310

U.S. Army Military History Institute
Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013

Patton Museum
HQ, USAARMC and Fort Know
Attn: ATZK-DPT-M
Fort Know, KY 40121

National Archives and Records Service
Modern Military Headquarters Branch
Military Archives Division
Washington, DC 20

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

1111 Sunset Blvd.
Box 54153
Los Angeles, CA 90054

Iron Mountain Headquarters
Earp, CA 92242

San Bernardino County Library

Needles Branch
1111 Bailey Avenue
Needles, CA 92363

University of California, Riverside

University of California, Riverside
Earth Sciences Department
Riverside, CA 92507

ORGANIZATIONS

Council on Americas Military Past
P.O. Box 1151
Fort Myer, VA 22211

4th Armored Division
University Archives, Room 19
1408 West Gregory Drive
Urbana, IL 61801

National Headquarters
4th Armored Division Association, Inc.
Samuel A. Schenker, Sr. Sec.-Tres.
Rt. #2, Box 418-A, Lithia, FL 33547

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Paul W. Corrigan (3rd Armored Div.)
Haynes W. Dugan (LTC, Ret, 3rd Armored Div.)
Clifford Elliot (3rd Armored Div.)
R.F. Lundeen (3rd Armored Div.)
Alvin L. Scheuerman (3rd Armored Div.)
Walter Bechtel (4th Armored Div.)
Joseph Noel (4th Armored Div.)
Edward Rapp (4th Armored Div.)
George H. Lassen (4th Armored Div.)
Frank Murphy (4th Armored Div.)
Wilmer Moyer (4th Armored Div.)
Thomas G. Churchill (LTC, Ret. 4th Armored Div.)

DRAFT

George Ruhelen (MAJGEN 9th Armored Div.)
Alfred Pfeiffer (11th Armored Div.)
Porter Williamson (Author, "Patton's Principles")
Max and Flo Koonce
Butch Gates

C. REFERENCES

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- Bureau of Land Management, Riverside District 1976, Environmental Analysis Record for Relief Map at Iron Mountains Divisional Camp.
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